

twins showed it at this age, which is 15 years later than the highest age incidence of stomach cancer, shows that not only the factor for tumour-growth but that for age of onset are largely determined by heredity.)

MADGE THURLOW MACKLIN

Hygiene and Public Health

Active Immunization Against Poliomyelitis.

Brodie, M. and Park, W. F., *Am. J. Pub. Health*, 1936, 26: 119.

Brodie and Park dispute Flexner's statement to the effect that no evidence has been produced to show that germicidally inactivated virus will engender immunity. They maintain that their method of formolizing the virus for the minimum time necessary to render it non-infective does not destroy entirely its antigenic properties. With the use of a virus prepared in this way serum antibody can be produced in monkeys.

The great difficulty in establishing the value of a procedure against poliomyelitis is the relatively small number of susceptible individuals, which requires a very large number of injections to provide an experiment of statistical significance. The authors estimate that some 60,000 children should be inoculated before conclusions could be reached as to the efficiency of this vaccine. Actually some 7,000 children have been vaccinated, of whom 1 developed poliomyelitis after a single dose. Of a smaller number of control children 5 contracted the disease.

FRANK G. PEDLEY

Vaccination Against Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. Kolmer, J., *Am. J. Pub. Health*, 1936, 26: 127.

Kolmer's vaccine consists of attenuated living virus. Approximately 11,000 persons have been vaccinated, of whom 10 developed poliomyelitis after 1 or 2 doses. The author gives the case histories of these 10 cases. He is of the opinion that there is no evidence to suggest that these patients were infected by the vaccine, but believes that they were incubating the disease when the vaccine was given, since they were living in epidemic areas.

In the discussion following the reading of this paper, Dr. J. P. Leake, of the U.S. Public Health Service, disagreed with Dr. Kolmer as to the harmlessness of this vaccine, and expressed the opinion that it should not be used for human vaccination. He based his opinion first on the relatively high attack rate, *i.e.*, 10 cases in 11,000 persons; secondly, on the occurrence of the paralysis either in the limb injected or the corresponding limb of the opposite side; and, thirdly, on the period of time between vaccination and onset, which was between 6 and 14 days.

FRANK G. PEDLEY

Obituaries

Dr. Duncan Allison, of Welland, Ont., died on March 15, 1936, from a heart attack. Dr. Allison was born in Canada, and was of Dutch-Scottish descent. Prior to the Great War he was in partnership with the late Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, at Mimico. About 1916 he went overseas from Toronto with a draft of doctors and nurses, and was appointed captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Following the war, Dr. Allison took up residence at Welland, and for many years had been coroner for the district. He was appointed Welland County Jail physician in 1923 and was also physician for a number of Welland industrial plants.

Dr. Allison was a graduate of the University of Toronto (1908). He is survived by his wife.

Dr. Charles Arthur Baragar, Commissioner of Mental Institutions and Director of Health for the Province of Alberta, died in Edmonton on March 8, 1936, from pneumonia, at the age of 50 years.

Dr. Baragar's life was an eventful one. Following public and high school education, he took his bachelor of arts degree at Manitoba University in 1910, and his M.D., C.M. in 1914. Subsequently he was assistant medical superintendent at Ninette Sanitarium. In February of 1915 he joined the Canadian Expeditionary force, and arriving in England was made officer for hospitalization for the London area. Other and important appointments followed, including that of admitting officer of the Third Canadian casualty clearing station, and second in command of the Canadian special hospital at Lenham, in Kent. He held the rank of major.

Following the war Dr. Baragar took post-graduate courses in London, New York and Boston in neurology and psychiatry. He was appointed superintendent of the mental hospital in Brandon, Man., on January 1, 1920, which position he held until August, 1930, when he went to Ponoka, Alberta, in a similar capacity. Then followed further recognition of his efficiency and worth by his appointment as Commissioner of Mental Institutions and Director of Health for Alberta. His devoted wife pre-deceased him in the fall of 1930, her name being perpetuated in Brandon by the Eugene Baragar memorial medal, presented at graduation to the nurse who by her work and progress is deemed worthy of the honour. Three children are left.

Dr. Charles Bayne, District Medical Officer of Health for Sydney, died on March 20, 1936, at the early age of 40 years. He was born in Halifax and graduated from Dalhousie University. Following graduation he was on the staff of the Kentville Sanatorium for seven years before proceeding to Sydney in 1928 where he practised for two years. Following this he was appointed Health Officer which position he held until the time of his death.

Dr. Adélard Clark died in Quebec on February 27, 1936. He had practised for nearly forty years and had become widely known through his professional and personal qualities.

Dr. Norbert Cloutier, aged 58, a well-known Quebec physician and first general vice-president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, died in Quebec on April 4, 1936. He was outstanding in patriotic and welfare work.

Dr. Matthew Edward Commins, of Bath, N.B., died on April 6, 1936. His death followed shortly after an extremely fatiguing drive over almost impassable roads, a large part of which trip was made on foot. Dr. Commins was born in St. Stephen 66 years ago. He was educated at St. Joseph's University, from which he received his B.A. and M.A. degrees. He graduated in medicine from McGill University in 1895, and practised in the one locality for 40 years.

Dr. Emma Connor, of Belleville, Ont., died on February 16, 1936. She was a graduate of the University of Toronto (1902).

Dr. J. Albert Côté, died on March 20, 1936, after a short illness. Born at Sainte-Pierre de l'Île, he studied at the seminary of the University of Laval and entered the University in 1928. He began his practice in 1933.

Dr. Frederick Thomas Dunlop, of Saint John, N.B., died on March 16, 1936, two weeks after his original attack of cardiac thrombosis. Dr. Dunlop was 56 years of age, and had practised in Saint John for the last 25 years. He was born in Saint John in 1880, educated in the public schools, and graduated from McGill University in 1909. During his whole medical life he was connected with the Saint John General Hospital, first as an intern, then as pathologist, and finally as a junior surgeon. During the World War Dr. Dunlop was a Captain in the C.A.M.C. and acted as an examining officer for recruits in the Province of New Brunswick. Along with his hospital work, Dr. Fred Dunlop had a very large private practice in which he met persons in all grades of society, and his kind-hearted attitude to the sick made him, in truth, a much loved physician. This fact was abundantly made plain at his funeral, which was most largely attended, and at which every attendant was a real mourner.

In his medical associations Dr. Dunlop was a real friend, a delightful companion, and it can be said of him that never did his tongue add to the burden or to the worries of a fellow practitioner. He is survived by his wife, two sons and one daughter. A.S.K.

Dr. Albert Ernest Forbes died at Moncton, N.B., on March 17, 1936. Dr. Forbes was in his 60th year. He was born in Nova Scotia, the son of the late Rev. J. F. Forbes, educated in Sydney High School and Pietou Academy. He graduated in medicine from Dalhousie University in 1900. He practised in Sydney, N.S., Stewiacke, and Maccan. Dr. Forbes came to Moncton in 1920 and has been prominently associated in the medical circles in that city since that time. He was a district coroner and a member of the City Hospital staff. He was a member of the Canadian Medical Association and of the Moncton Medical Society. He is survived by his wife, formerly Gertrude Rutherford, and three sons.

Dr. J. Anthime Gadbois died suddenly on February 20th at his residence in Outremont, Que. He was born on December 10, 1845, at Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, and studied at the seminary of St. Hyacinthe. He first practised at Saint-Marc du Richelieu, and next at Sherrington. He then settled in Montreal, where he worked for many years. Dr. Gadbois leaves a highly respected name both in family and public life.

Dr. Oswald Adhémar Gagnon, of Montreal, died on March 3, 1936, at the age of 50. Dr. Gagnon was titular professor of operative medicine at the University of Montreal and chief of the Surgical Service at the Notre Dame Hospital. He was also honorary president of the Surgical Society and life-governor of the Notre Dame Hospital. He had been president of the Medical Society of Montreal and also of the Medical Bureau of the Notre Dame Hospital. Dr. Gagnon had been ill for many months, and had undergone an operation at the Notre Dame Hospital in December, 1934. He was a graduate of the College of Montreal, took his degree in medicine from the University of Montreal in 1911, and after studying in Europe returned to practise in his native city.

Dr. Joseph Guérard died on March 10, 1936, at the Hôtel-Dieu in Quebec. Dr. Guérard was born in 1865 at Saint-Laurent. He took his classical studies at the Seminary of Quebec where he was a brilliant ranked among her ablest and most devoted servants.

He won the Prince of Wales' prize at the end of his classical course. He studied medicine at the University of Laval and graduated in 1890. After establishing himself at St. Roch in Quebec he practised there for 46 years. He was Medical Superintendent of the Hôpital Laval in 1908, and was appointed professor of the University of Laval in 1916, where for ten years he held the Chair of Pathology and Therapeutics, and then became the Professor of Clinical Medicine. He was a member of the University Council. His career was a long, useful and brilliant one.

Dr. Joachim Guinane, of Toronto, died on March 12, 1936, aged seventy-one. Dr. Guinane was educated at De La Salle and St. Michael's College, graduating in medicine from the University of Toronto in 1887. He did post-graduate work in England and Ireland, where he was attached to the staffs of St. George's Hospital, London, and Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. He had been prominent in medical circles here for nearly 40 years. He had been connected with St. Michael's Hospital since its inception and was chairman of the advisory board.

Dr. Guinane was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Academy of Medicine. During prohibition days he served as license commissioner in Toronto. He is survived by four children, Mrs. L. D. Sullivan, Helen, William and James, all of Toronto.

Dr. Germain Laperrière died on February 15, 1936, at his parents' residence at Lauzon, Que., at the very early age of twenty-nine years. He had graduated only the previous year and seemed to have a brilliant future before him. He studied first at the College of Lévis and took his medical course at the University of Laval, Quebec.

Dr. Frederick Ernest Lawlor, Dartmouth, N.S., died suddenly on January 23, 1936, in Bermuda, whence he had gone, on the way to Barbados, to recuperate after the shock of his wife's death.

The late Dr. Lawlor was born on March 10, 1878, the second son of Edward and Isobel (Lyle) Lawlor, of Dartmouth, N.S. His father was associated for many years with the firm of John Tobin and Company. His mother was a daughter of Alexander Lyle, Esq., who was a well-known Nova Scotian ship-builder, and in his earlier life, in partnership with Samuel Cunard, the founder of the Cunard Steamship Line.

Dr. Lawlor was educated in private schools in Halifax and entered McGill University in 1897. He received his medical degree in 1901. Immediately after graduation he was appointed Assistant Physician to the Nova Scotia Hospital for Insane, Dartmouth, and, a few years later, on the death of Dr. McKenzie, he became Assistant Superintendent. In 1911, on the retirement of the late Dr. W. H. Hattie, he was appointed Superintendent and retained that appointment until the spring of 1935, when increasing ill health made it impossible for him to continue his duties there.

In October, 1906, Dr. Lawlor married Miss Muriel Milliken, daughter of the late Edward and Ellen M. Milliken. After a prolonged illness Mrs. Lawlor died January 3, 1936, at the Halifax Infirmary where both she and her husband had been patients for some weeks. Dr. and Mrs. Lawlor had no children.

Dr. M. G. Burris, of Dartmouth, writes of him: "Dr. Lawlor's sympathy for the many patients under his charge, his understanding of their problems and troubles, and, above all, his genuine concern for their comfort and welfare, were outstanding qualities of his stewardship. He was a diffident man and perhaps few, excepting his patients and associated officials, knew the full truth concerning his character and the value of his work. With his passing the sense of personal loss is great, but greater still, by far, is the loss to this Province of one who will long be remembered."

Dr. Rosario Lessard, of Montreal, died on March 9, 1936, in his forty-sixth year. He was a graduate of the University of Montreal (1914).

Dr. John Roderick Bethune MacLeod, of Port Hawkesbury, N.S., died on January 17th. He had been in ill health for some time, suffering from his heart. He was born in 1884 and was a native of Grand River. He was a graduate of Dalhousie University (1911) and had practised at Port Hawkesbury for twenty-five years.

He is survived by his widow and one son, who is now a second year medical student at Dalhousie University.

Dr. Archibald McDermid, of Severn Bridge, Ont., died on March 17, 1936. He was born in 1859 and was a graduate of Trinity University (1898). He is survived by a son and daughter.

Dr. Hugh Alexander McKay, Superintendent of the Ontario Hospital at New Toronto, Ont., died on February 14, 1936. Born in Bruce County in 1884, he graduated in medicine at the University of Toronto (1914) after working his way through by serving in a bank. During the Great War he served overseas with the C.A.M.C., and on his return to Canada became interested in psychiatric research, entering the service of the Ontario Government in 1921. Before receiving his appointment at New Toronto, he served on the staff of the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, and that in Toronto.

Dr. McKay is survived by his widow, father and one brother.

Dr. Albert Marois, joint coroner of the District of Quebec, died at Quebec on April 9, 1936, after a short illness, at the age of 75 years.

Dr. Marois was one of Quebec's most prominent physicians and had been surgeon at the Hôtel-Dieu many years.

He studied at Laval University from which he graduated (1882). In 1907 he was created a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, and was also honoured by King George on the Silver Jubilee of his late Majesty.

Dr. George Sidney Mothersill, D.S.O., of Ottawa, died on February 18, 1936, two weeks after being overcome by carbon monoxide in his garage. He was a graduate of McGill University (1902) and a Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada, and a war veteran. On the out-break of the Great War Dr. Mothersill enlisted with the 8th Battalion in Winnipeg. He was wounded in the first gas attack at Ypres in 1915. He was appointed assistant inspector of military drafts, and while again on active service was wounded in the Battle of the Somme, in 1916. He is survived by his widow, the former Isabel Carmichael; his son, John Sidney Mothersill; his sister, Gertrude Mothersill, and his mother, Mrs. G. A. Mothersill.

Dr. Hugh Wiley Peppers, of Centreville, N.B., died of heart disease on April 5, 1936. Dr. Peppers was born in York Co., N.B., in 1870. He was educated at the University of New Brunswick (B.A.) and at McGill University (M.D., 1899). He had practised in Centreville since 1899. He is survived by his wife, one son, and one daughter.

Dr. William Ness, of Westmount, Que., died on February 27, 1936, after a protracted illness. He was born in 1877, and a native of Howick, Que.

Dr. Ness attended McGill University after receiving his primary education at Huntingdon, Que., and received his medical degree from the University of Edinburgh (1903). Between 1904 and 1920 he practised in the United States. He had been in Montreal since 1920.

In 1918 Dr. Ness joined the Canadian Army Medical

Corps and became major in charge of the Quebec district. He served successively on the staffs of St. Mary's Hospital, Lewiston, Me., and the western division of the Montreal General Hospital.

He is survived by his wife, formerly Beatrice Phaneuf of Lewiston; two sons, Alex. and Albert Farneth Ness, of Montreal; three sisters, Mrs. Alex. MacIntosh, of Edmonton, Mrs. R. B. Anderson, of Winnipeg, and Mrs. J. R. Bass, of Wilton, Me.; and six brothers, including Prof. A. R. Ness of Macdonald College.

Dr. William Reid, of Wyoming, Ont., died at the home of his sister in Watford on February 4, 1936. Although not in the best of health during the past six months, it was only the past two weeks that he showed signs of severe illness.

After receiving his early education in the Watford Public School, Dr. Reid attended the Strathroy Collegiate. In 1904 he graduated from the University of Toronto in medicine. In 1905 he took over the practice of the late Dr. Harvey in Wyoming, which he successfully conducted until the time of his death.

Surviving are two sisters, Miss Mary and Miss Effie, of Watford.

Dr. Milton Herbert Reynolds, of Ottawa, well known as an eye-specialist, died on February 12, 1936.

Dr. Reynolds graduated from Queen's University in 1905 and had been practising in Ottawa for the past twenty-five years, where he was in partnership with his brother, Dr. B. C. Reynolds.

Born at Mariposa, Ont., February 14, 1881, he was a son of the late Rev. W. E. Reynolds, a Methodist minister, and his wife, the late Lilly Gray. As a child he lived at Pakenham, Cardinal, Lansdowne, Athens and Kemptville, where his father had charges and it was in these communities that he received his early education.

He was married to Minnie B. Jardine, daughter of the late G. F. Jardine, of Newington, sixteen years ago last June.

Besides his widow, he leaves to mourn his loss two children, William, aged 14, and Joyce, aged 9, both at home; one brother, Dr. B. C. Reynolds, of Ottawa; and one sister, Mrs. Melville Sands, of Bartlesville, Okla.

Dr. William Oliver Rose. By the death of Dr. W. O. Rose on March 4, 1936, British Columbia has lost a brilliant medical man and an outstanding citizen in every sense of the term. A native of Prince Edward Island, he taught school first in his native province and subsequently in Manitoba before entering on the study of medicine.

Dr. Rose had a brilliant career as a student and graduated with the Holmes Gold Medal from McGill in 1898. After serving on the resident staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital he made his way to Nelson, B.C., then a small mining town and one which he saw grow into the modern progressive city it is today. As a practitioner he had the faculty of winning the confidence and the affection of his patients to an unusual, indeed, a rare degree. Possessed of unusual gifts of mind and heart Dr. Rose was at once a keen diagnostician, an excellent surgeon, and a wise counsellor and friend to thousands of people who sought his aid in many ways.

He was a many-sided man. He had a phenomenal memory, and could call by name practically every man, woman and child in the town and for a long distance beyond. He was keenly interested in all the pursuits which make for the enrichment of life, and he is known to have assisted more than one student to obtain his university education. His benefactions were innumerable, and usually of that order in which the left hand knoweth not what the right hand doeth. There was no phase of community life which was not his concern. Alderman, mayor, member of parliament were public offices in which he served with distinction. His membership on the Public Library Board placed his wide knowledge of

books at the disposal of the citizens in building up a fine civic library. While not primarily a business man, his support was often sought, and never in vain, for any enterprise that promised development of sound industry in the city.

On the day of his funeral the life of the city paused to pay tribute to a very distinguished citizen. Those who had known and loved him came in such numbers to pay a last token of respect that the Pro-cathedral where the service was held did not afford standing room to those who sought entrance.

The name and memory of Dr. Rose will long be cherished by the citizens of Nelson and District whom he served so long and so well. F.M.A.

Dr. James Semple, of Kisbey, Sask., died suddenly on March 17, 1936. He was born in Ontario in 1868. After teaching several years in the public schools he entered on the study of medicine, graduating at Trinity University, Toronto, in 1894. For some years he practised in North Dakota. He then moved to Saskatchewan, where he acquired a large practice at Kisbey, at the same time operating a farm. Dr. Semple was a widower, his wife having predeceased him several years ago.

Dr. Arthur Tétrault died suddenly on February 11, 1936, of an anginal attack at his residence at Tétraultville, Que. He was forty-nine years old and was born at Saint-Jacques le Mineur. He graduated in medicine from the University of Montreal (1912).

Dr. George D. B. Watters. The medical profession of Quebec has recently lost one of its oldest and most respected members in the person of Dr. George D. B. Watters, who died on March 10, 1936, at the age of 85 years. He was born at St-Augustin on August 22, 1850, was at the Seminary of Quebec, and studied medicine at the University of Laval (M.D., 1875). He started practice at St-Augustin in 1875 where he remained till 1901. He had been assistant registrar of the French journals of the Legislative Assembly in the Quebec Legislature since 1918, and for many years was a major in the 81st Battalion.

News Items

Great Britain

Royal Society Research Fellowships in Medicine.—Applications are invited by the Council of the Royal Society for the E. Alan Johnston and Lawrence Research Fellowship in Medicine, tenable in any hospital or medical school in the British Isles. Candidates should supply the usual personal details and give the names of two referees. Testimonials will not be considered. In the case of applicants at a distance referees may write directly. The subject of the proposed research, and the place at which it would be carried out, together with the name of the Head of the Department, should be given.

The appointment will be for two years in the first instance, from October 1, 1936, and will be renewable annually to a total of 5 years. It will be subject to the conditions governing Royal Society Research Appointments. The stipend will be £700 per annum, with superannuation benefits.

Applications, to be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.1., should be received as early as possible, and not later than Saturday, June 6th.

The Hunterian Society's Gold Medal for Practitioners.—Any registered general practitioner resident within the British Empire is eligible to compete, and the

Medal, which is of gold, is awarded annually to the writer of the best essay on a subject selected by the Society.

Competitors—men or women—must be engaged in general practice and essays should be sent in by December 31st.

The essay must be unpublished and original, and be based on the candidate's own observation, but it may contain excerpts from the literature on the subject, provided that reference be made to the articles from which they are taken.

A copy of the Rules and any further information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Arthur Porritt, 27 Harley Street, London, W.1.

The subject selected for the essay is, for 1936, "Rheumatoid arthritis—its diagnosis, treatment, and end results"; for 1937, "The prognosis and care of heart disease in general practice."

The prize essay for 1935, on the "Conduct of midwifery in general practice", was written by Francis Bennett, M.D., Ch.B., of Christchurch, New Zealand, and he has been awarded the Gold Medal for 1935. This is the first time the Medal has been awarded to a practitioner resident outside of Great Britain.

Alberta

The Alberta Legislature during its present session amended certain Acts and formulated others within the realm of health measures. These are as follows. "The Municipal Hospital Act" has been amended, permitting a non-resident rate-payer, by paying the hospital tax, to receive all the benefits of the hospital, as though he were a resident.

"The Mental Diseases Act" is amended to provide for the committal of a drug addict to a mental hospital without having to prove that the addict is dangerous to be at large.

"The Workmen's Compensation Act" is amended, giving the Board discretionary powers to extend the period prescribed for reporting the occurrence of hernia. The Board may also take from the Medical Fund sufficient to keep any apparatus furnished an injured workman in repair as long as the disability continues.

"Cardston and Myram Municipal Hospital Districts" are validated, and thus provision for their maintenance is legalized.

"The Hospitals Act" is amended, and provides for the hospitalization of any residents in cases of sudden and urgent necessity. This is made to include maternity cases on the certificate of the attending physician. The District Court Judge fixes the financial responsibility for the costs of the care.

"An Act Respecting the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis". Full power is given the Minister of Health to make provision for the care and treatment of tuberculous patients. Any person who has been resident in the province for twelve successive months out of the immediately preceding 24 months shall receive hospitalization and treatment without fee or charge. All others will have to pay if they have the means.

"The Public Health Act" is amended to prohibit unqualified persons treating human beings with radium and radon. They must have a qualifying certificate from the University.

"The Chiropractor Act" changes the personnel of the Board, by having four of the five members, members of the Provincial Chiropractic Association.

G. E. LEARMONTH

British Columbia

The Health Insurance bill, as finally amended, passed its third reading in the Provincial Legislature on March 31st. Few bills have had such a stormy passage through the House or produced such dissension within party ranks. It is very evident from comments in the press